

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1513
ANSWERED ON:27.11.2009
SURVEY OF NIMR ON MALARIA
Ram Shri Purnmasi

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR) has conducted surveys in the malaria affected areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the findings thereof alongwith the programmes which are being implemented to control the disease and the achievements made thereunder;
- (c) whether NIMR has proposed new strategies to control the disease effectively;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether an enhanced malaria control programme has also been launched to curb the incidence of malaria in various States including Uttar Pradesh;and
- (f) if so, the details thereof State-wise?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN)

(a) &(b) Yes. National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR) has conducted household and health facility survey during 2006 in Assam, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Urban town Chennai and in 2008 in the State of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The salient findings are as follows:

1. Malaria was the cause of fever in more than one third of the fever cases and P falciparum was the predominant parasite (more than 90% of malaria cases).
2. The fever prevalence varied between 0.5%-2.6%. The highest prevalence of fever and malaria was in Assam while the lowest prevalence was in Chennai.
3. Availability of the first line drugs i.e. Chloroquine was good in the rural areas, even at peripheral facilities such as sub-centres.
4. The results of the household survey show that coverage of vector control is still low for all methods in all areas surveyed. Biological control methods, such as use of larvivorous fish, is also low in all the areas surveyed.
5. The health facility survey shows that health education and community mobilization activities were low.

(c) & (d) Based on the multi centric field evaluation undertaken by NIMR, Long lasting nets have recently been introduced in the National Programme and the National Drug Policy for malaria control has also been updated in 2008.

(e) and (f) Yes. Under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, World Bank supported "National Vector Borne Disease Control Support Project" has been operationalised since March 2009 in two phases in 93 districts of eight States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Karnataka & Maharashtra for a period of 5 years.

With Global fund support the "Intensified Malaria Control Project" is on in 106 districts of 10 States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Jharkhand, Orissa & West Bengal for 5 years since July 2005. The State of Uttar Pradesh is not included in enhanced support due to low-endemicity of malaria in the State.